Eden, B&K Agree to Work for Peace

LONDON, April 26. — Britain and the Soviet Union pledged tonight in a communique to work for peace in the Middle East and for an easing of East-West tensions. Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev coupled their 2,000-word statement, signed with Prime Minister Anthony Eden, with an offer to increase trade with dollar-hungry Britain by as much as $2.8 billion over the next five years. The offer hinged on an easing of the U.S. embargo on trade. The Russians also made concessions on disarmament in the separate five-power talks here. They agreed to include nuclear with conventional disarmament.

Eight formal "little summit" talks and a number of informal conferences produced these results:

- A pledge that Britain and Russia would do their utmost to maintain peace in the Middle East.
- An agreement that both nations will work towards an end to the world arms race and seek the ultimate goal of a ban on nuclear weapons.
- A promise to continue efforts through the UN disarmament subcommittee to reduce and control armed forces, beginning with those of the Big Five.
- A program to try to increase Anglo-Soviet trade.
- An announcement of plans for increased cultural and other contacts between Britain and the Soviet Union.

Both nations agreed that efforts at easing world tension should take place within the U. N. framework to the end that disarmament eventually would become a fact and "thus free the peoples of the world from the threat of a new war."

They made no progress in settling the issues of German unification and European security.

The British Foreign office in an accompanying statement, said:

". . . The achievement of German reunification has an outstanding place among the problems whose solution we must strive to promote."

The joint communique was signed by Eden and the two Soviet leaders after the Russians returned to London from a tour of Edinburgh.

The statement said the talks of the three chiefs of state took place in a "spirit of candor and realism," and recognized that international confidence is strengthened by "personal contacts between leading statesmen."

On the Mideast, the statement said that other nations agreed it is their "firm intention" to maintain peace in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"For this purpose we will give the necessary support to the United Nations in its endeavor to strengthen peace in the region of Palestine and to carry out the appropriate decisions of the security council," the statement said.

A separate appendix agreed that it is "desirable" to increase cultural exchanges in fields ranging from the theater to "science, technology, education and health."

Eden, Bulganin and Khrushchev also agreed that their common objective remains the abolition of

(Continued on Page 2)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXIII, No. 85
(8 Pages)

New York, Friday, April 27, 1956
Price 10 Cents

NIXON RUNS DESPITE AIDE'S LINK TO 'FIX'

WASHINGTON, April 26. —Vice-President Richard M. Nixon said today he would like to seek reelection with President Eisenhower. Eisenhower said he was "delighted" by the vice-president's decision.

Nixon's "second term" announcement was made after a lengthy private talk with the President. It was made within a few hours of the news that Senate investigators today subpenaed Murray A. Chotiner, Nixon's campaign manager, to ask about a $5,000 legal fee he received from blacklisted uniform maker Herman Kravitz.

Chotiner is a long-time political adviser to Nixon. He managed Nixon's campaign in 1952 and in previous elections.

Nixon, meeting today with reporters at the White House after his conference with Eisenhower said:

"I informed the President that in the event that the President and the delegates to the convention reached the decision that it was their desire for me to serve as the nominee of the Republican Party for Vice President that (sic) I would be honored to accept the nomination again as I was (sic) and as I did in 1952."

SENATE PROBE

In the case of the legal fee from Kravitz, the blacklisted contractor, the Senate subpena called on Chotiner to testify yesterday whether Chotiner intervened with the Justice Department in 1953 when Kravitz was charged with misappropriation of government property in making military parkas. Kravitz was later convicted and fined $5,000.

He said he hired Chotiner to look over plants in the Los Angeles area where he might move his A-C Clothing Co. from New Jersey. But he invoked the Fifth Amendment when subcommittee counsel Robert F. Kennedy asked if that was the only reason he retained Chotiner when he had seven other attorneys in the east.

Murray M. Kimmel, an accountant for Herman Kravitz, testified Tuesday that Chotiner was hired as an "influential" lawyer.

Bulldozers Of Moses Slowed Up

The bulldozers and axes of Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks, were halted yesterday at Central Park, following a hearing before Supreme Court Justice William C. Hecht, Jr. A suit for a temporary injunction will be argued at 10 a.m. to day in Foley Square. The suit was brought against the city and the Park Commission by Louis N. Field, counsel for Sidney Friedberg and Mrs. Norma Rosen, 25 W. 68th St.

The plaintiffs represent the 1,800 parents who have signed petitions to the Mayor objecting to building a parking lot at W. 67th St. and Central Park.

The parking lot, the suit declares, would be a hazard to small children and would wipe out the space where their older brothers and sisters have played, next to the swings and see-saws.

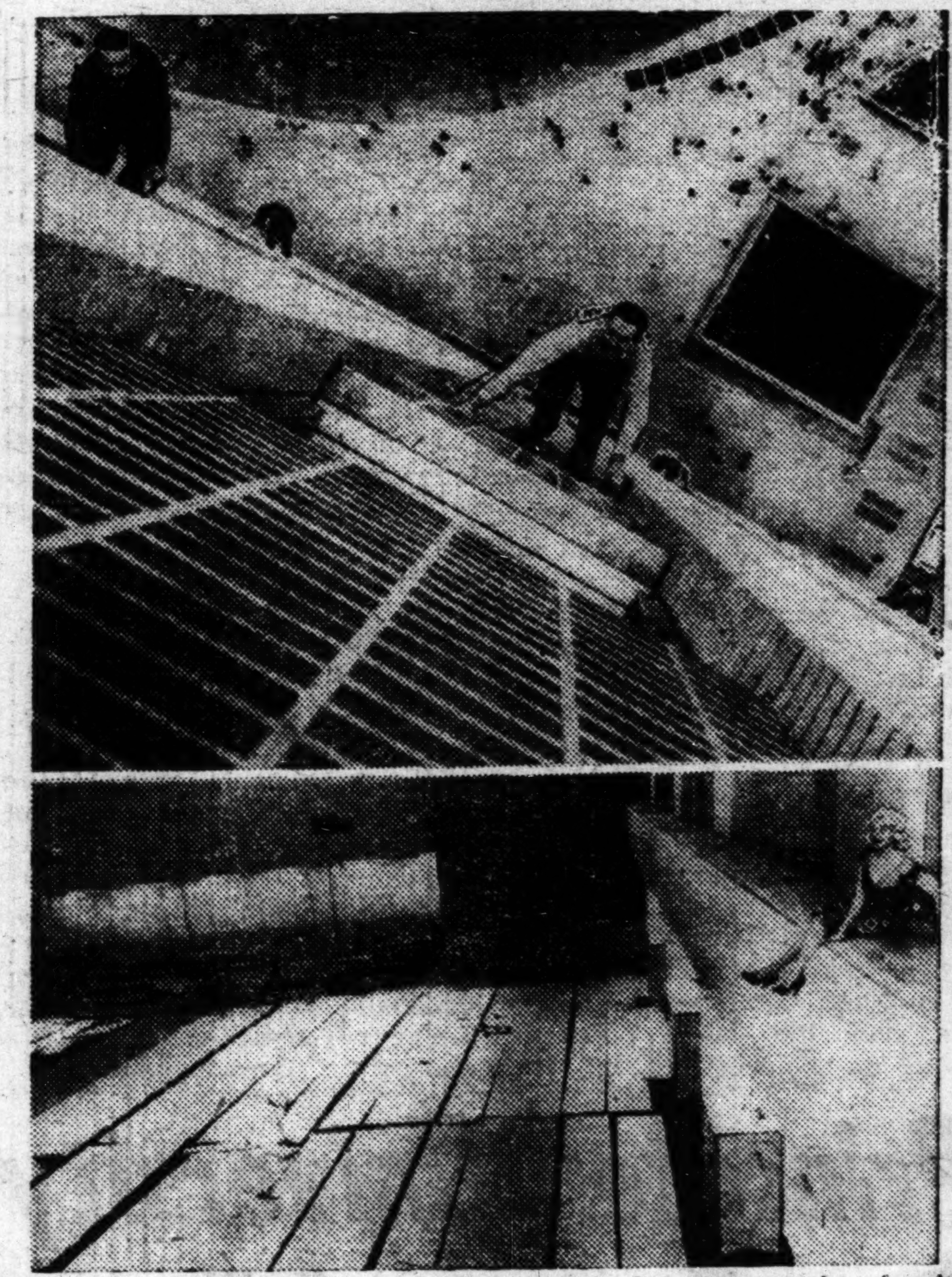
Field said the city "voluntarily agreed to hold up construction" until today.

Construction of the parking lot is part of an estimated expansion costing $600,00 undertaken by the Tavern-on-the- Green. Under the arrangement with Moses, the lessee would not pay the city customary percentages of its profits until about 80 percent of its investment had been recouped.

Records show that during 1955 the tavern took in some $1,000,000 for food and liquor, with the city receiving less than 10 percent.

Minority Leader Stanley Isaacs was on record yesterday as determined to "get to the bottom" of the licensing arrangements that

(Continued on Page 2)



The coliseum gets its windows washed in preparation for its opening as one of New York's grand landwarks.

Georgia Martial Law Threatened to Fight Court Bus Ruling

ATLANTA, April 26.—Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook proposed today that the state seize all transit and bus companies under martial law should segregation be outlawed specifically within Georgia.

Until a decision is handed down which directly involves Georgia, however, state segregation laws will remain in effect, Cook said.

He declared Gov. Marvin Griffin call out the state militia and the National Guard to seize transit firms if segregation is outlawed.

He said action is the only course left to Georgia should a Federal Court outlaw bus segregation in the state as "there are no factual or legal means we can take. We can't stop operation of the buses and the whole matter would depend on the operators themselves."

Cook also said he would urge passage of a law making it a capital offense for any state official to aid Federal Courts in carrying out desegregation.

He pointed out that Federal law enforcement officials now depend largely on local officers to provide jail quarters for Federal prisoners. Such a law would make this impossible in any case of a person arrested for failure to obey integration rulings.

MONTGOMERY CASE

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 26.—City officials demanded today

(Continued on Page 8)

Czech Defense Minister Ousted

VIENNA, April 26.—Radio Prague announced last night that Alexei Cepicka has been removed as vice premier and defense ministre because of his "mistakes and shortcomings," and that Bohumil Lomsky, formerly deputy defense minister, has succeeded Cepicka in the defense post.

Lomsky, the new defense minister, is Jewish.

REHEARING SOUGHT ON NELSON 'SEDITION' CASE

A motion for a re-hearing of the state sedition conviction of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen has been filed with the U. S. Supreme Court, it was learned here yesterday.

The Supreme Court on April 2 upheld the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and ruled that the states do not have the power to prosecute for alleged "conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the Federal Government."

The petition for a re-hearing was filed by Edward C. Boyle, district attorney of Allegheny County, Pa., with attorneys general of 35 states joining.

Attorney General Herbert L. Cohen of Pennsylvania where the case originated, did not sign the document, and Victor Rabinowitz, Nelson's attorney, will therefore object to a re-hearing.

Filing of the petition for a rehearing means that the defendants cannot now obtain their bail money.

Rally May Day for Civil Rights-- UNION SQ., MONDAY, 5-7 pm

Soviets Give Britain H-Atom Facts

LONDON, April 26. – British scientists said today their own research will be helped by a detailed description of Soviet experiments on controlling hydrogen explosions provided by a top Soviet scientist.

The British atom experts said Igor Kurchatov was so specific in his talk to them yesterday that they will be able to reproduce the Soviet experiments.

Kurchatov amazed 300 British scientists attending his lecture on thermo-nuclear explosions. He indicated the Soviet Union was on the verge of controlling the energy of the hydrogen bomb for peaceful uses.

Britain has stated at Geneva it was working on harnessing of H-bomb energy for peaceful uses. The U. S. has refused to say whether it was doing the same thing.

Soviet resesarch has employed the method of passing large electric currents in short bursts through tubes containing various gases, especially deuterium, a heavier hydrogen isotope.

Experiments, according to Kurchatov, have been carried to a stage at which temperatures of the order of a million degrees Centigrade have been attained. This is the threshold at which the fusion reaction might be expected to begin.

Detection of neutrons at this stage gave hope that fusion was being effected, but this has not yet been completely attained,

Bulldozers

(Continued from Page 1)

Moses makes with parks concessionaires.

His resolution introduced before the City Council Tuesday, asking the Mayor to take any and all steps necessary to halt construction of a parking lot for the night club in Central Park, was discussed at a meeting of the Committee on City Affairs yesterday, and was laid over until 11 a.m. Tuesday.

At that time a representative of Moses and other city officials, including probably the controller, will answer questions. The meeting probably will be a closed one, according to Isaacs' office.

Meanwhile the mothers who started all the controversy and who battled Moses alone for a week, sitting down in the path of his bulldozers on two occasions to halt construction of the parking lot, were hopeful the all-powerful Moses might be ordered to leave the kids' play area alone.

Isaacs' view is that since Moses under the law cannot lease park property he should not be allowed licensing provisions, which add up to the same thing.

Arthur Schleifer, president of Tavern-on-the-Green, Inc., who also has the food concession at the park skating rink, refused to reveal details of the concession contract.

It's a Girl for The Friedmans

Congratulations to Mrs. Toni Friedman and staff member Robert on the birth of daughter Terry, a six-pound, 15-ounce addition to a family which includes Michael, 11, and Thomas 7.

REUTHER WARNS DEMS: BACK CIVIL RIGHTS

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, April 26.–Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers said today that if the Democratic-Party compromises on the civil rights issue it will be–"washed down the drain."

"I will help," in doing it, he said.

"The Democratic Party is at the cross-roads," Reuther told the press fololwing the opening session of the first legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department which he heads.

Fifty-six unions are represented at the conference by some 200 delegates.

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) who was greeted at the conference by a standing ovation said he favored the Democratic convention adopting a "strong civil rights plan." If some want to walk out after that, he said "my handkerchief will not be deluged with tears."

He said he was prepared to support the Administration civil rights proposals in order to get some legislation adopted.

Reuther said he would not support the Democratic Party if it "attempts to compromise its civil rights position" or if it adopted a correct civil rights plank but failed to nominate a candidate who supported that plank.

He said he was not prepared to say what he would do if neither the Republican nor Democratic parties took a forthright stand on the issue.

He said he was not "wedded" to either party, and might go to both conventions to press the program he favors. He said a "third party" is "not the answer at this time."

He said Adlai Stevenson has shown "great integrity" and "great sensitivity" on the civil rights issue.

At the legislative conference, Reuther said that this is not a "do nothing" Congress but a "too little and too late" Congress. Among its achievements, he said, are the increase in the minimum wage, the stopping of the Dixon-Yates steal, some steps toward flood control and power control, and an increase in federal employes' wages.

He demanded that the cost of highways be spread through the whole tax structure.

He demanded a probe of the NLRB. Theer is a real possibility for getting some results at this session on extending retail minimum pay, he said.

He complained most foreign aid funds are being spent for military purposes. This will not win the cold war, he said.

Douglas said he would open hearings on minimum wage coverage May 9. He supported the Powell amendment on funds.

RETAIL UNION ASKS HEARINGS ON MINIMUM WAGE

WASHINGTON, April 26.–Two hundred and seven local unions of the Retail Clerks International Union have urged Rep. Graham Barden (D-NC), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, to hold hearings on extension of the minimum wage law.

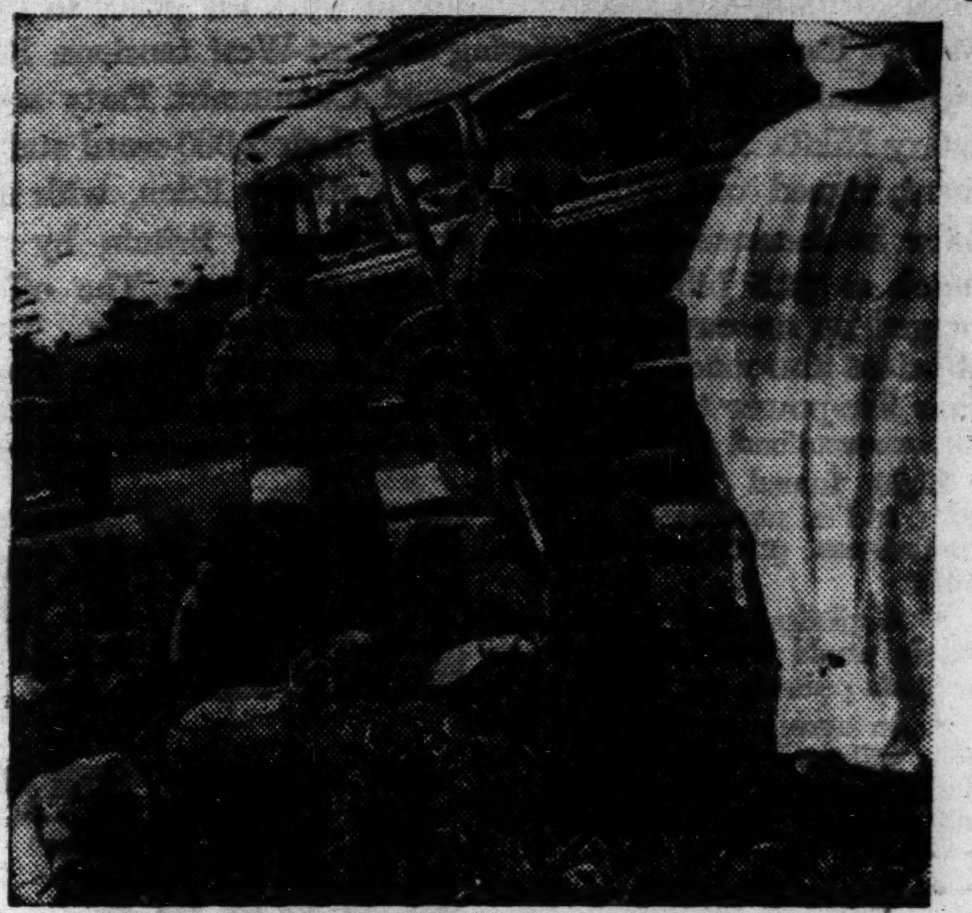
Similar letters or telegrams have gone to the committee from 16 states in which the RCIU has members, the union disclosed yesterday.

Eden, B & K

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear weapons.

Both governments "recognize the necessity of reaching an agreement to start without delay upon practical measures for a substantial reduction under appropriate international control of the armed forces of states (with corresponding reductions in their armaments) beginning with reductions by the five great power," the statement said.



French colonial troops check a bus in a hunt for Algerian patriots fighting for independence.

5 SOVIET SAILORS SAY U. S. AIDES TRIED TO BAR RETURN

MOSCOW, April 26.–Five Soviet sailors charged today that U.S. officials tried "all means" to force them to remain in the U.S. after they decided to return to the Soviet Union.

The sailors, crew-members of the Soviet tanker Tuapse, said in a news conference that U.S. immigration officials, police and representatives of the "World Church Service" attempted to dissuade them from returning to the USSR.

The sailors said the authorities told them "all kinds of horrors, even death, awaited" them in Russia.

The U. S. yesterday ousted two Soviet delegates to the United Nations on charges of improper conduct in the return of the five sailors from New York three weeks ago.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 26.–The Soviet Union denied today that Arkady A. Sobolev, chief Soviet delegate to the UN, or any of his aides abused their diplomatic privilege in the return of five Soviet sailors to their homeland.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, counselor and adviser on political affairs in the Soviet UN delegation, held a news conference at which he denied the State Department's charges. He said:

"As it is known, before their departure, the sailors were interviewed by the American immigration authorities and the latter had all the possibilities to find out, and did find out, that the Soviet sailors were leaving the U.S. at their own freely expressed will."

Indict 2 in U.S. For Editing China Journal

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.–A Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment yesterday against John W. Powell, 36, his wife, Sylvia, 34, and a former associate, Julian Schuman, 35, of New York. Powell said today he was being persecuted for writing what he thought.

At a secret and "highly urgent" session, the Jury accused the three of conspiring to violate the wartime sedition statute in count 1 of the indictment. The remaining 12 counts applied to Powell alone.

Powell is the former editor of the China Monthly Review, a Shanghai publication.

According to the indictment, the paper tended to obstruct recruiting in the U. S. and to incite "insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces."

The indictment was returned under a statute passed in 1953 that catalogues the Korean "police action" as war.

Penalty for each count is 20 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Federal Judge Oliver D. Hamlin set bail at $5,000 for each.

Princeton University Students Boo Enemy of Free Speech

By MILLY SALWEN

PRINCETON, N.J., April 26.–Five hundred Princeton students overflowed McCosh Hall last night, the night before Alger Hiss was to give his lecture on the meaning of Geneva. With newsreel and TV cameras trained on the doorway, the students came to hear the opposition to Hiss.

Chairman of the meeting was Father Hugh Halton, Roman Catholic chaplain on campus, who attacked Princeton trustees for not revoking the Hiss invitation sent by the Whig-Cliosophic debating society. But Father Halton drew only laughter and hoots when he told the audience that "this is Princeton's darkest hour" and that the trustees "lacked courage and integrity" and didn't "exercise discipline" over the undergraduates' "unformed minds."

Earlier in the day two other chaplains criticized Father Halton. The Rev. William A. Eddy, chairman of the Episcopal St. Paul's Society, said, "No good can come of magnifying the issue disproportionately."

Dr. Richard Luecke, the Lutheran chaplain, said Father Halton has "failed to make fundamental distinctions" in his double attack on Hiss and the University.

More boos came out at last night's session when Rep T. James Tumulty said he had come from Jersey City to tell the students, "you might as well invite Mephistopheles."

The students applauded cheerfully when Tumulty continued, "or ask Bulganin to speak on the meaning of Geneva."

Willard Edwards, Chicago Tribune reporter, was the main speaker. Edwards has been closely linked with Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R.-Wis.). Edwards' smear stories last year resulted in a $14,000 damages award in a libel suit.

Edwards traced his version of the two Hiss trials, then warned, "He is a brilliant, charming personality, a plausible and convincing speaker." He ended his speech to prolonged applause. But the loudest approval with much clamping and stomping of feet, came when Edwards was asked if he felt Hiss should be allowed to speak, and he answered, "That's Princeton's business. It isn't mine."

U.S. Home Builders to Tour USSR in June

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.–A delegation of American home builders will make a 30-day tour of the Soviet Union beginning June 15, it was announced here today by Joseph B. Haverstick, president of the National Association of Home Builders. NAHB acted as host to a Soviet housing delegation which toured the U. S. from coast to coast last October.

"We are looking forward to this visit to inspect housing in the Soviet Union," Haverstick said. He said it would "round out" the exchange of information initiated by the Soviet trip here last fall.

"We have every reason to expect that the Soviets will, in accordance with the patern established here, make freely available the information on their housing techniques and materials", he stated.

"A mutual exchange of information on housing–a matter of vital concern to all people regardless of nationality, cannot help but be of value to the home builders of both countries, even though our systems are totally different."

The NAHB views these exchanges as "a step towards a better understanding between the peoples of the U. S. and the Soviet Union as envisaged by President Eisenhower at the 1955 'Summit' conference", he added.

The American delegation will include 14 home builders and two members of the Rental Housing Association of the Boston Real Estate Board, which acted as co-host for the Soviet delegation here.

Israel-U. S. Soccer Contest Sunday

The national Israeli soccer football team will meet an American Soccer League Allstar team at the Yankee Stadium Sunday as the feature of a "Salute to Israel" program.

NEGRO COLLEGE EXPELS STUDENT BOYCOTT LEADER

ORANGEBURG, S. C., April 26. —Trustees of South Carolina's State College for Negroes last night expelled the president of the student body for leading 1,100 classmates in a four-day class boycott in protest against campus "surveillance" by the constabulary.

The trustees, after meeting for eight and one-half hours, announced the expulsion of Fred Moore of Charleston, S. C. They said they did not plan to discipline the other striking students.

The other students involved in what Dr. B. C. Turner, college president, described as an "insurrection," comprised the entire undergraduate student body. Their boycott was 100 percent effective.

Moore said the students stayed away from classes earlier this month because Gov. George B. Timmerman announced he was ordering the state law enforcement division to place the campus under surveillance.

Timmerman had ordered the surveillance following militant student demonstrations against a projected state probe of "subversive" NAACP activity on the campus.

The students also protested the refusal of college admistrators to sever trade relations with nearby white merchants who supported racist White Citizens Councils. They maintained a dormitory boycott of all products bought from these merchants.

In the demonstrations, Turner, Timmerman and State Legislator Jerry Hughes of Orangeburg, who ordered the "subversive" probe, were burned in effigy.

Resolutions passed by faculty and staff members called for an end to segregation in schools and supported the Supreme Court and the NAACP.

30% of Penn. Voters Participate in Primary

By ROBERT KLONSKY

PHILADELPHIA, April 26. — Pennsylvania's primary elections Tuesday recorded one of the lowest turnouts of voters in the state's history, with only some 30 percent of the voters going to the polls.

With more than 2,600,000 Republican votes registered, President Eisenhower scored some 925,000 votes.

Stevenson received approximately 627,000 votes, with registered Democrats numbering slightly more than 2,200,000.

The unusually light vote for Democratic candidates was attributed here in part to the absence of any statewide contests. Fairly widespread sentiment for Sen. Estes Kefauver, (D.-Tenn.), reported prior to primary day, particularly in West Pennsylvania, found little organized expression in the voting. A complete absence of any organized campaign on his behalf kept his write-in vote down to some 37,000.

The relatively higher turnout of voters achieved by the Republicans, reflected both the widespread contests on the GOP state ticket, as well as the sharp innerparty fight which took place around the nomination for the vacant state Supreme Court post.

In Philadelphia, the Republicans were further aided in their demagogic opposition to the charter "ripper" amendments. The amendments to the five-year old city charter were vigorously opposed by labor, liberal, independent and good government forces. The Democratic City Committee's fight for the amendments alienated many of these voters The State Supreme Court's ruling invalidated two of the amendments, and the remaining amendment was defeated on Primary day.

LABOR PASSIVE

What unfortunately appears to be a traditional practice of labor to sit out primary elections in Philadelphia undoubtedly contributed to the defeat suffered by Harry Norwitch, City Councilman and clothing workers union leader, in his effort to retain control of this city's 46th ward.

Other labor candidates, seeking nomination for state legislative posts, likewise suffered from an apparent lack of any vote-getting by organized labor.

A highspot in the election of delegates to the Democratic national convention was the victory of Joseph T. Kelly, CIO leader, from Philadelphia's 6th CD. Kelly, with Democratic organization support, received the highest number of votes of the delegation elected from his district.

In the fight for Congressional nominations, important gains were registered on behalf of Negro representation. For the first time, Negro candidates entered the primary fight within the Democratic Party, challenging the organization candidates in three Congressional districts, as distinct from past Congressional races, where Negro candidates campaigned as independents.

In the 4th CD, Earl Dales, Negro real estate broker, polled over 5,000 votes against incumbent Rep. Earl Chudoff's 11,700. Dales' vote, viewed in the light of one of the lowest primary turnouts, is considered a most positive achievement.

It equals or surpasses the votes achieved by independent Negro candidates, running in past regular elections.

Another important advance was registered in the 6th CD here, where Walter Tresville polled the second highest vote of eight Democrats, competing for the Congressional nomination. He polled over 2,500 votes against the 9,200 received by the organization candidate, Herbert J. McGlinchey. In this city's 2nd CD, Lenerte Roberts, Negro candidate, secured close to 1,500 votes against incumbent Rep. Granahan's 17,000.

Merger with UE Rejected By IUE Board

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, following a meeting of its board here, announced rejection yesterday of a merger with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

The board's statement, instead, offered to take in any of the UE locals "on the same terms and conditions as present IUE locals now enjoy." The IUE, however, also called attention to the provisions of its constitution barring Communists or "consistent followers of the Communist Party line" from office in the IUE.

The board also announced rejection of a no-raiding pact with the UE, or joint collective bargaining or any other proposals that "would permit the perpetuation of the UE as an entity."

The rejection is understood to be the board's conclusion following recent conferences between IUE and UE representatives on the possibility of re-uniting the workers in the industry.

Adlai Charges Ike Fails To Advance Civil Rights

The Eisenhower Administration was accused by Adlai E. Stevenson with failing to carry out its responsibilities in advancing civil rights.

Stevenson, addressing a "Tribute to Stevenson" $100-a-plate dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Wednesday night, charged the White House had done nothing to create an atmosphere in which the Supreme Court's decision of school integration "could be carried out in tranquility and order."

Adlai Stevenson chats with Gen. George Marshall, former Army chief of staff and Secretary of State on a farm in Southern Pines, N.C.

He assailed the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, that political dragnet law which limits freedom of speech, press and assembly, which is now being considered by the Supreme Court.

In addition, he called for revision of the internal security system to protect persons accused of disloyalty.

Looking back to the days when the thought control act was railroaded through Congress, Stevenson pointed to "President Truman's courageous defense of freedom of speech in his forthright veto message of the Internal Security Act, the McCarran Act of 1950" and "speeches of some Democratic leaders against all that Sen. (Joseph) McCarthy stood for at a time when he was still the party's hero."

He said there must be an end of playing partisan politics with internal security. He noted that "flood stage of hate and hysteria" had been reached during the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration and that the government "quaked" before Sen. McCarthy.

He said the flood had subsided, but its damage remains to be repaired.

"Those were the days," he declared, "when books were banned and even burned in American libraries abroad. . . Those were the days when some American citizens demanded that the Girl Scouts rewrite their manual and denounce the tale of Robin Hood as Communist propaganda."

Stevenson continued: "Political debate must once again be pitched on the great issues of our time, and not on impugning the loyalty of any group of Americans. Communism is not an issue between the political parties in our country, for both parties are dedicated to the struggle against Communism at home and abroad."

Discussing the Supreme Court's decision requiring the ending of racial segregation in state school systems, Stevenson said that "the immense prestige and influence" of the office of President "has been withheld from those who honestly seek to carry out the law in gathering storm and against rising resistance."

Proposing that the internal security program be overhauled, he declared no one should suffer the loss of employment as a security risk without the right to face his accusers. Nor, he added, should a person be denied a military commission because of the views or activities of some member of his family.

Move to Skirt Court On Sea Screening

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Coast Guard has submitted to the Justice Department a new set of "security" rules affecting waterfront workers, which from all indications are as illegal as the provisions recently scrapped by a ruling of the Ninth (Northern California) District Circuit Court.

The new regulations have been drawn up with assistance of the Department of Justice. On the key question of requiring the C.G. to produce witnesses whom the accused seamen can confront and cross-examine, the new regulations merely say "every effort should be made to produce material witnesses to testify" in support of allegations against a worker." But there is no mandatory provision for such requirement, as is the rule in courts and as the judges of the Ninth Circuit Court demand.

There has been a strong suspicion that when the Department of Justice decided not to appeal the ninth District's decision to the Supreme Court, the plan was to draw up another set of rules slightly amending the old, to give the government an excuse for another prolonged round of litigation.

In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of maritime workers, including seamen and portworkers, are subject to the "security" thought-control provisions, with some 3,000 denied clearance cards to work at their regular trades.

The new proposals of the Coast Guard frankly acknowledge that seamen denied working permits and the right to face accusers are "handicapped." But the new rules say:

"If the (seaman) is or may be handicapped by the nondisclosure to him of confidential sources, or by the failure of witnesses to appear, the hearing board shall take the fact into consideration."

The Ninth District Court's decision last December was on a group of screening cases that stretch for as long as five years. The court's opinion was so unequivocal that the Department of Justice, after announcing it would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, later changed its mind.

In the meantime, seamen and longshoremen screened off jobs have been streaming to join the West and East coast organizations set up by victims of the purge, to fight for reinstatement and back pay.

2 Shots Fired At Miami Hotel Strike Leader

MIAMI, Fla., April 26. — Two bullets were shot through a window yesterday at Bert Ross, of the International Hotel Workers, as he was sitting at home. Ross has been directing the strike and orgaizing drive at luxury hotels here.

An anonymous phone caller, just as police arrived, was reported to have said:

"This is only a warning. You've got 24 hours to get out of town. This is not just the hotels."

Police have not been able to trace the call.

The Miami strike is now in its second year. So far only nine hotels have signed union contracts. More than a score of others are still strike-bound while unfair labor charges are pending against 37 more and the union has petitioned for labor board elections at 167 hotels.

Ross was seated with his wife at a table in front of the window of his living room when the two shots, one about a foot above his head, crashed through the glass.

Ross some years ago was the International representative of the Hotel Union who was designated to take charge of Hotel Employes, Local 6, of the union. Since then he was elevated to a vice-presidency and was recently given charge of the Miama situation. He believes the shots had something to do with union activity and denied that his personal affairs had anything to do with it.

Sukarno to Visit U. S. Next Month

DJAKARTA, Indonesia, April 26. — President Achmet Sukarno will leave May 14 for the U.S., where he plans to spend 18 days on an official visit, it was announced today. He will be accompanied by U.S. ambassador Hugh S. Cumming and Guntur Sukarns, his 11-year-old son, and others.

After visiting the U. S. he plans to spend a few days in Canada and then go on to western Europe.

Sukarno is expected to visit the Soviet Union later this year. He also has accepted an invitation to visit China, but no date has been set.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Suggests D.W. Contests

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently I have been giving the problem of low circulation of the Daily Worker some thought, and I think I have, at least, a partial solution.

The Daily Worker could run a contest of some sort which would appeal to the average American. The advantages of this contest would be twofold. One would be to increase their income and the other would be the furtherance of the cause of truth and equality.

This contest could be of almost any type. One type is the answering of clues, the answers being famous people in any walk of life (entertainment, sport or political), either living or dead. The puzzle could run for a length of time with the prize (not necessarily cash) increasing in an arithmetic progression.

Another group would contain the language type. Such as the crossword puzzle, either high class or tricky, criptograme, or the breaking up into many words or one large one.

I have mentioned but a few of the types of puzzles that could be used. I am sure that you have competent men on your staff who could develop this idea, if you deem it worthy of being used.

A. G. L.

• • •

How About 'Cosmopolitanism'?

Editor, Daily Worker:

The news of the execution of Jewish writers and the suppression of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union in the last years of Stalin's leadership filled me with such astonishment and grief that for days I could not formulate a protesting letter. Your angry editorial of April 13 expressed my feelings exactly, and I need not add to it.

I would like, however, to voice a few thoughts on "cosmopolitanism," which, if I remember correctly, was considered a sort of literary crime in the Soviet Union a few years ago. It seemed to be Jewish writers, in the main, who committed it.

I remember that when "cosmopolitanism" lifted its horrid head, I tried to analyze it and determine what was bad about it. As a matter of fact I had always liked the idea of being cosmopolitan, and had thought that it was to be internationalist in a sophisticated and well-traveled fashion. I had thought "cosmopolitan" was the opposite of "insular," the opposite of "provincial," the opposite of "isolationist." To me "cosmopolitanism" had been the reverse of a narrow and ignorant patriotism.

But looking at it as sort of a crime, I began to suppose that it was actually an aspect of imperialism. It must be, I told myself, a kind of apologetics for colonialism, and cartelism and world monopoly rule. Well, I thought, there just might be a kind of right danger for the intelligentzia in a "cosmopolitanism" like that—if there truly were such a thing at all. But I doubted it, and dismissed it from my mind. I felt I had more real perils to worry about and more dangerous enemies to fight.

Then came the news of the execution of the Jewish writers. The only crime I ever heard charged against them was "cosmopolitanism."

I think that perhaps at this time we should re-examine our critical and artistic theories, and do some re-evaluating in this direction also.

Oakley C. Johnson.

• • •

Value of Thomas Jefferson

Editor, Daily Worker:

Although I am not a Communist I have followed with keen political interest your course and your fortunes in recent years. And this revaluation business, especially in connection with the tough American question of civil liberties, strikes me as being just what the doctor ordered. Hithertofore, individuals representing your political faith, though doubtless sincere, have never-the-less, been the personification of the old saying that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. They have been too ready to blast, too reluctant to listen, to opinions other than their own, both in private and in company.

It is my opinion that although you have been correct on major questions affecting the domestic and foreign policy of this land of ours, you have, at the same time, negated this by your uncritical approval of excesses committed against civil liberties by Communist parties abroad. Nor was this contradictory practice the sole monopoly of the Communists; it was carried on by both the GOP and the Democratic Party, as well as by the leadership of the labor movement . . . as when the latter was positive on domestic issues and negative on foreign policy, particularly where such policy was related to the life and death issue of hydrogen war.

The new period now opening can perhaps best be described as one of winning friends and influencing people. The ideas of Marx and Lenin are as legitimate as ever, but if the left in the U. S. A. expects to make political hay while the sun shines it must pay attention to the technique of Thomas Jefferson. It is not enough to pay lip service to him by merely quoting from his writings. His fine tact, his diplomacy, his ability, should be part and parcel of every leftist's equipment, and this calls for unending self-education and self-discipline.

J. C.

• • •

Party Discipline

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

On April 4th, at the Jefferson School, John Gates gave a thoughtful and searching analysis of the rejection of the "cult of the individual" by the 20th Congress of the Bolshevik Party. He also stated that, in the Communist Party of the United States during recent years, discipline had been extended to the point where almost any kind of disagreement was branded as anti-leadership. He called for greater democracy within the ranks of the Party and recommended that the leadership consult the rank and file more on policy and its implementation. During discussion from the floor, one person remarked that, in the past, certain comrades who sought to raise questions of honest disagreement were either intimidated or forced out of the Party.

I am an expelled person. Judging by my own experience and that of others, I would say that, usually, the Party has never expelled anyone until that person committeed a whole series of political mistakes that threatened organizational unity. Nevertheless, I will also say that, had greater democracy and comradeliness prevailed, what was originally honest dissent might have been prevented, in many cases, from degenerating into chronic misbehaviour or anti-Party factionalism. I think the time has come to liberalize the meaning of democratic centralism and develop, according to American standards, an integrated approach to the whole question of criticism and self criticism.

This is the basic lesson we can learn from the 20th Party Congress. There is only one Communist Party. It should be as representative of the American people as possible. Our leaders—and they are mine, as well—must be urged to correct errors while, at the same time, the rank and file must not take an "off with their heads" approach to the leaders.

We—those in the Communist Party and those who take inspiration and guidance from it—can only fulfill our responsibilities if the Party develops a unity based upon a free exchange of opinion and the most rigid criticism and self criticism. It is on this basis—and again I refer to John Gates—that the Party can achieve the highest kind of discipline because this will stem from understanding and mutual respect rather than the coercion of necessity or the trappings of office.

M. A.

• • •

Party Organization

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am convinced that the strange mixture of sectarianism and opportunism which has plagued the Communist Party of the United States the last three decades will ultimately be traced to the mechanical grafting onto our Party of organizational forms and principles alien to American life.

Take, for example, the principle of Democratic Centralism. This, from all evidence I could turn up, was adapted almost without change from the techniques developed by the Bolsheviks, of the R.S.D.L.P. under conditions of extremely violent oppression. (An autocracy, the need for "complete secrecy in our work," as Lenin put it, a poverty of legal avenues for conducting mass work.)

I am told that the general concept of democratic centralism was set forth as a pattern for the world's Communist Parties at the 3rd Congress of the CI in 1921. Well and good. But was it changed in any way to conform to the legal, judicial, parliamentary and social peculiarities of the U.S.A.? Of this I can find no data, although Lenin in 1922 criticized the CI's organizational resolution of the year before as "too Russian; it reflects Russian experience." (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. X).

I believe the time has come to work out an application of party organizational forms that fit the needs of a party of Socialism, a party which is, at the same time, rooted in the American tradition. This may require a revised form of democratic centralism—or even its substitution by something else. Whatever is needed, let's to it!

J. S.

• • •

Many Communists Were Snobs

Editor, Daily Worker:

If other Communists were like me, they were troubled and had questions over developments like the trials of Rajk and the Jewish doctors. But if they were like me they did not take exception to those events. Instead, they muzzled themselves lest they be stamped as "waverers," you know, the kind that went to pieces, or even raised an eyebrow, if something fishy took place in one of the socialist countries.

Conversely, that comrade seemed to gain prestige and status who did not bat an eyelash over events in socialist countries which horrified many honest Americans, who accepted and could patiently explain something which, deep in his heart, also confounded him.

I say that in the past we Communists have put a premium on uncritical conformity in our ranks. We have practiced snobbery in that we felt pity for, and somewhat superior to, those among us who couldn't accept the party line on this or that question. To the extent that Communists are subject to this type of pressure and feel the need to keep up with the Jones' ideologically, we will keep rolling dogmatically along.

R. G.

Voices Rise in U.S. against H-Bomb Test

By A. B. MAGIL

Again we are on the edge of horror.

In a few days the United States is scheduled to hold a new series of hydrogen-bomb tests in the Pacific. The people of the Marshall Islands, where the tests are to take place, have petitioned the United Nations for a halt to all such lethal experiments in that area. The Japanese government, whose people have suffered from the terrible effects of previous tests—not to mention the mass slaughter of Hiroshima and Nagasaki—has requested that the tests be called off. The Soviet government has protested that such explosions on a trust territory are a violation of the UN Charter and of international law.

The government of India, the British Labor Party, the French representative to the United Nathe historic Bandung Conference of 29 Asian and African nations, and Pope Pius XII have all urged cessation of A- and H-bomb tests.

To all these protests and to the voice of millions in many lands Washington has turned a deaf ear. When the petition of the Marshall Islanders was being discussed in the UN Trusteeship Council in March, the U. S. delegation circulated a statement which said:

"The Marshallese people can be assured that the decision to hold further tests in these islands was considered a matter of such gravity that it was taken by President Eisenhower himself."

As if the fact that Eisenhower had personally made the decision would somehow convert the deadly fallout into a beneficent rain!

•

BUT now Americans too are beginning to ask: Why not suspend the tests?

Evidently so many are asking it, and the tests are proving such an obviously poor way of winning friends and influencing people in other countries that Adlai Stevenson, with ears to the ground, has spoken up.

Stevenson's speech, April 21, in which he proposed a halt to the H-bomb tests, threw this issue squarely into the 1956 election campaign. And he put this proposal in the context of the larger disarmament question, describing it as a step "toward the effective reduction and control of armaments."

In fact, combine the Stevenson suggestion with Sen. Estes Kefauver's proposal of a 15 percent arms cut (the savings to be used partly to lower taxes and partly for a UN fund for economic assistance to undeveloped countries), and AFL-CIO vice-president Walter Reuther's idea of allocating two percent of our gross national product for foreign economic aid—and you have the beginnings of a new foreign policy geared to the advancing era of peaceful co-existence instead of the obsolete cold war that is on the way out.

•

STEVENSON'S speech came on the heels of testimony by Thomas E. Murray, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, before the Senate Special Subcommittee on Disarmament, urging that the U. S. stop testing hydrogen weapons. Behind the Stevenson and Murray statements is the building up of public sentiment in recent months. Let me cite a few examples.

The Southern California office of the Friends Committee on Legislation is now circulating a leaflet entitled: "You Can Still Do Something About the H-Bomb Test." Among the signers are Rev. William Lindsay Young, former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; H. Randolph Pyle, chairman of the Pacific Southwest regional office of the American Friends Service Committee; Anne Sullivan Reher, founder of Crisines, Catholic women's study group, and Helen Beardsley, member of the national board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The Chicago regional office of the American Friends Service Committee has sponsored an open letter to President Eisenhower, signed by 19 Chicago religious, business and academic leaders, urging him to cancel the proposed tests in the Pacific. Among the signers are Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of the Roman Catholic Church; Dr. Charles F. Boss, Jr., executive secretary of the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church; Dr. David Graubert, presiding rabbi of the Bet Din; Prof. David Riesman of the University of Chicago, author of "The Lonely Crowd"; and Dr. William C. Davidson, co-chairman of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has sponsored a similar letter to Eisenhower signed by 51 prominent Americans. Among them are Roger Baldwin of the International Community Church of New York; Lewis Roskins, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; and Stringfellow Barr and H. A. Overstreet, authors.

The annual conference of the American Association for the United Nations, held in Washington, Feb. 26-28, and attended by representatives of 98 national organizations, saw a lively discussion on the bomb and the tests. (Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman of the board of governors of the AAUN). Reporting for the panel on Developments in Disarmament, Mrs. Clifford Bender of the Women's Division of the Methodist Church, said:

"It was also suggested that an important step might be the cessation of the atom bomb tests and that we must strive toward self-executing disarmament agreements."

The letter columns of newspapers throughout the country are reflecting the growing popular desire for halting the tests. Editorially one of the country's most influential newspapers, the Washington Post and Times-Herald, on March 9, urged our government to take the lead in this direction. Earlier the Portland Oregonian wrote in a similar vein.

Since Eisenhower is making the decisions on this question, maybe he needs some additional reminders that a different kind of test will take place in November.

Daily Worker
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address "Dailwork" New York, N. Y.

AN OUT FOR EISENWOWER

IT LOOKS like the facts of his murky political life are beginning to catch up with vice-president Richard Nixon. Nixon's political mentor and campaign manager is now involved in a scandal involving government contracts for military uniforms. He is Murray Chotiner, an attorney with a considerable underworld clientele and the man said to be the master-mind who thought up Nixon's "anti-Communist" gimmick in his climb to the vice-presidency.

The current scandal is also likely to recall to the public mind the Nixon "slush fund" which became an issue in the 1952 elections.

Chotiner helped Nixon hurdle that charge. But in the light of the natural gas lobby scandal earlier this year, this "slush fund" may be looked at in a new light.

The gas lobby scandal grew out of the $2,500 offer to Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) for a reelection campaign.

President Eisenhower vetoed the natural gas steal because of the Case revelations. Will Eisenhower be able to square this veto with continued support for Nixon, whose record has the same kind of smell?

CIVIL RIGHTS IN CONGRESS

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY Committee has finally approved some civil rights proposals after a bloc of Dixiecrats and Republicans had sought to prevent any action.

Dixiecrats and Republicans on the committee did succeed in killing the stronger Celler proposals for punitive action against the violators of civil rights. Then in the interest of getting any kind of action, the civil rights Democrats gave their support to the Administration measure (the Keating bill).

The bill approved by committee would create a commission on civil rights in the executive branch; authorize an additional attorney general in the Department of Justice to head a civil rights division; authorize the attorney general to institute civil action or seek an injunction against anyone violating civil rights laws and against anyone depriving another of the right to vote.

Even this weak measure faces serious hurdles, first of all in the House Rules Committee, headed by Rep. Howard (Smith Act) Smith of Virginia. Another hurdle lies in the psychological warfare campaign in the press to the effect that while the bill may be approved in the House, it will never get by the Senate.

But the popular outcry for civil rights has already upset the strategists in both parties who figured on wrapping the issue in deep silence. It has brought Adlai Stevenson off the fence and into head-on collision with President Eisenhower's do-nothing policy. The same public insistence, if it keeps on mounting, can block the obstructionists in both Houses of Congress.

SIR ROBERT SLAYS THE TREES

STRIKE OFF a new medal for Sir Robert Moses, gallant victor in the battle of Central Park! Sir Robert has apparently won the good fight for the conversion of a half-acre of God's green playground into an asphalt parking lot for a private restaurant.

Make no mistake. It took great courage and boldness to defeat the distraught mothers of the West Side area who dared to want to preserve the little oasis of trees, shade and play space for their children. These enemies of all we hold dear stood their ground day after day to prevent the bulldozers from rolling.

Ah, but they reckoned without the uncommon valor of Sir Robert! In the dead of night, while children slept, he sent his battalions to throw up a fence, rushed in his bulldozers and the next day the trees fell as police summoned by Sir Robert staunchly held off the women and children.

Bravo, bravo, Sir Robert! You have won the Order of the Bulldozer! Poems are made by fools like us, but only Robert Moses can knock down New York's trees in a people's park while women and children sleep.

A second medal please to Mayor Robert the Bold Wagner for silence above and beyond the call of duty while his city's park is ravaged for the profit of a restaurant. This, too, is the way at last to approach the problems of juvenile delinquency, more parking space for a restaurant, less play space for youngsters.

When the hot July and August sun radiates off the newly lead asphalt on the West Side, and children sweat on sidewalks, Sir Robert Moses, proudly wearing his Order of the Bulldozer, hopes to walk by a place where once green leaves and grass stood and contemplate with mellow satisfaction his historic victory of the spring of 1956.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Why They Red-Bait Walter Reuther

WITH the political season on, the old "American" costume of shoveling slop on labor in an effort to discredit its activities in the campaign, is also in full swing. As I sat at the educational conference of the United Auto Workers, watching the dynamic union's organization of its drive for effective political action this year, I was also able to appreciate why the worst reactionaries in American life are directing so much of their attack on the UAW. It is clearly because this union is a greater political force in America than any other.

In fact during the days of the conference my attention was drawn to at least three such major attacks. The enemies of labor are a little smarter in their methods than in the past. They try to drive a wedge in labor's ranks and use one union or labor leader, to hit another. The strategy at this moment seems to be to use George Meany to hit Walter Reuther.

•

LAST MONDAY, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who has been leading the movement for a legal ban on political action by labor unions, delivered a speech on the Senate floor in which he praised Meany on political action and denounced Reuther. He inserted into the record a scurrulous editorial of the Chicago Tribune red-baiting Reuther and a speech of several thousand words by George F. Hinckle, Indiana labor commissioner, a company-minded Republican who says he was a member of the UAW, red-baiting Reuther and the CIO and attacking political action by labor.

Goldwater who is sponsoring a bill that would practically outlaw union political action committees, hit at Reuther for some of the things he said during his trip to India, like Goa for the Indians and distribution of our surplus foods to hungry people in Asia and Africa. Goldwater suggested to Meany that in the future he himself take trips to India or instruct Reuther what to say and not to say. Goldwater knows, of course, that the Indian trade unions invited Reuther and didn't want Meany. He was roundly denounced by them for his attacks of Premier Nehru and on India's peaceful relations with the USSR.

The Tribune editorial inserted by Goldwater also attacks Reuther's new position for a shift from main emphasis on the military to economic aid. He is called "socialist barnstormer."

•

AT THE same time the magazine U. S. News and World Report came out with a spread titled "Reuther vs. Meany: Is Nehru Friend or Foe?" The magazine calls attention to the divergency of views between the two, now in the open, and runs the text of a speech by Reuther in New Dehli, India and a letter sent by Meany to the New York Times that very week, in which he attacks Mr. Nehru even more strongly than he did on earlier occasions.

The fact that there is a difference of views between Reuther and Meany on some basic questions of foreign policy, is of public interest, of course. That some of Meany's views are being questioned and chillenged is a welcome sign. But the conservative and McCarthyite, U. S. News and World Report is primarily interested in capitalizing on the difference for its current political purposes. It is Meany's position that the magazine has been supporting.

It was at the education conference that the UAW advanced its new foreign policy position for east-west cooperation, through the U. N. in a program of economic and technical aid to countries like India. And that program is getting a better reception that George Meany's unchanged policy.

•

AND FROM the deep South came still another version of the current line of attacks. An "independent" incorporated union formed by agents of the White Citizens Council has moved for NLRB decertification of the UAW at two large plants— one in Birmingham the other in Atlanta—by using the desegregation issue. Literature put out by this outfit says "we firmly believe in the protection of the colored worker, but we do not believe in Walter Reuther's left-wing integration." The stand taken by the UAW at the education conference, on civil rights is evidence or course, that the UAW is not planning to appease these racist company stooges.

It takes no special political brilliance to see that the strategy is to split labor and use the ancient weapon of red-baiting —with Reuther now the target— to achieve it. It seems to me that Meany, as head of the AFL-CIO, who like Reuther is exhorting labor audiences everywhere for more effective political action, owes it to the labor movement to give a fitting answer to these attacks and efforts to disrupt the political front of the unions.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Was Adlai's Proposal One-Sided Disarmament?

President Eisenhower's rejection of Adlai Stevenson's proposal to halt all H-bomb tests reveals a lot about what's really behind all the talk of inspection and disarmament.

In the public mind the government's position has been that a fool-proof inspection system is necessary to get agreement on disarmament. But now that Eisenhower has said NO to stopping H-bomb tests we can judge whether this is really so.

President Eisenhower himself has admitted that there is an absolutely certain method of checking when a nuclear explosion takes place anywhere in the world. Furthermore Eisenhower at Geneva last summer complained that there is no fool-proof method of inspecting or checking the production of nuclear weapons.

But there is absolutely no dispute that the actual explosion of a nuclear device can be detected almost immediately. That's why our government has usually announced Soviet nuclear explosions before the Russians announced them.

•

AFTER STEVENSON made his proposal he was immediately assailed from two sides—by Governor Harriman and by the Republican leaders. They charged that Stevenson was urging one-sided disarmament when he made his suggestion. After all, Stevenson proposed that our country should take the lead in halting the hell-bomb tests and then call on all other countries to do likewise.

Is this truly unilateral disarmament, as Harriman and the GOP claim? First of all it's not even disarmament. Second of all the Soviet government proposed last year that the powers agree to stop all H-bomb tests. Third, the biggest virtue of this proposal is that it creates the climate for actually beginning disarmament. Fourth, it is self-enforcing. Thus, if we stopped test explosions but another country continued, we would know that this is so immediately and we could start test explosions again.

Therefore the argument that this is one-sided disarmament is so much sand in the eyes of the public. And Harriman and the Eisenhower Administration should be nailed for the falsehood they are trying to put over.

•

BUT THE PRESIDENT at his Wednesday press conference offered still another argument against the proposal. He said that H-bomb explosions go hand in hand with work on intercontinental missiles. He says he can't stop one without the other.

What Eisenhower is really saying is not that you can't develop such a missile without an H-bomb warhead. Obviously, scientists could be working on rockets to the moon without necessarily putting a H-bomb on it. (We shudder to think who would volunteer to go to the moon 50 years or so hence if a proviso were attached that there had to be an H-bomb at one end.) But we have H-bombs already. And we're working on the missiles. Eisenhower is complaining that maybe the world will have to do without missiles with H-bomb warheads! Is that such a tragedy?

Perhaps the President is arguing that the Russians will go right ahead developing missiles with H-bomb warheads and therefore we shouldn't stop. But let's return to the H-bomb testing. If we agree to stop and the Russians and everybody else stops, then we'll all be in the same position. Everybody will be "hindered" from making missiles with H-bomb warheads.

But if anybody violates the agreement or anybody refuses to go along we have a perfect method of checking that. We can tell instantly if anybody resumes H-bomb testing and then we could do the same.

•

UNWITTINGLY, therefore, the President has given a perfect argument in favor of the proposal to stop setting off hell bombs. He has demonstrated without intending if that this could become a tremendous step toward real disarmament. He has indirectly admitted that it would be a factor in stopping the race for an intercontinental

(Continued on Page 7)

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker only	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & Worker	4.75	8.00	[illegible]
The Worker		2.00	[illegible]

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

'Picnic' One of Hollywood's Finest

Caught 'Picnic' at the Sheridan a day or two ago. It's one of Hollywood's really good ones.

It's Labor Day in a small Kansas town. Bill Holden, a penniless ex-college football hero with physique to match hops off a freight to see one of his old college pals, son of a rich grain elevator operator.

ROSALIND RUSSELL

Before he quits town, a better man, he has given some of its inhabitants a thorough shaking - up and an aim in life.

* * *

AMONG those shaken up are Rosalind Russell, an unmarried schoolteacher who finds herself fading with the years and Betty Field, an over - ambitious mother who wants her daughter Kim Novack, prettiest girl in town, to marry into the country club set.

* * *

THIS IS BY NO MEANS the first Hollywood movie in which the heroine has to choose between the boy with a lot of money and no passion for living and the poor but delightful lad with a dubious past and an uncertain future but with whom life can be an exciting adventure.

* * *

'PICNIC' MAKES THIS old story seem like it was being told on the screen for the first time.

A lot of credit for this should go to Daniel Taradash for his skillful screenplay based on William Inge's Broadway smash hit of a couple of years ago.

The writing is fresh and the acting of the entire cast has an element of honesty not found in their usual performances.

Rosalind Russell is particularly exciting in her role which alternates between bitter frustration and violence against Bill Holden in the climactic picnic scene and hilarious comedy in the perfectly done whiskey guzzling scene with her lover in the jalopy on the way to the picnic.

* * *

THE FRESHNESS and vitality of the film comes also from the beautiful CinemaScope and Technicolor photography by that camera wizard James Wong Howe.

Instead of the routine studio stuff we get a whiff of the real Kansas countryside—the granaries and the way the houses and the streets and the people look—and that's the way it should be with a film that probes as honestly as it knows how for the truth beneath the apparent calm of life in a small town.

* * *

THE BIG SCENE—the Labor Day picnic itself—has been superbly directed by John Logan in a breezy, staccato style.

The most notable thing about it is its quality of understatement.

It is filled with fresh comic incidents involving crying babies, lost children, wheezy bandstand music, pie eating and balloon-blowing contests, dogs in picnic baskets, amateur individual and group singing contests, and the crowning of the town's prettiest girl, Queen of Neewollah (Halloween spelled backwards).

Kim Novack has a delicate beauty which is enhanced by CinemaScope and Technicolor.

Bill Holden has never given a better performance.

Susan Strasberg is warm and vital in the role of a growing and fine young woman with a firm grip on life.

Betty Field, Verna Felton and Cliff Robertson also help to make Picnic what it is—a well done film devoted to the pursuit of happiness.

GILBERT GREEN'S BOOK TO BE ISSUED IN MAY

A few days before Gilbert Green appeared at the Federal Court House in Foley Square, New York, on Feb. 27, 1956, to begin serving his Smith Act sentence, a number of publishing houses received the manuscript of his book, entitled The Enemy Forgotten. The Communist National Committeeman, who had been a political refugee for five years, informed the newspapers on the eve of his surrender:

"Before the steel doors of political bigotry clang shut behind me, I am filing my own political brief before the highest court in the land—the court of public opinion."

This "political brief," running to a full-size book of 320 pages, will be published by International Publishers in May, under the title given it by the author and as it was received from him. "The great debate of 1956 is already in full swing," Green writes in his Foreword. "This book was written to be a voice in that debate. It is to be hoped that it will be given a fair hearing."

* * *

The book is certain to arouse the widest interest and controversy. Writing in an atmosphere of relaxed world tensions and of a setback to McCarthyism, the author reexamines many questions that have troubled Americans, and he sets forth a Marxist position in a fresh way. Down to earth, solidly planted in American soil, enriched by many allusions to American history and literature, the book is written in a lively and lucid style, free of the dogmatism and the cliches which have often marred books of the Left.

* * *

It deals with the problems and approaches which are now the subject of great debate in labor and liberal circles. Among these are the prospects for enduring peace, the meaning of our traditional progressive tradition, and the problem of economic crisis. Green gives sharp analysis to the problem of the two-party system, the stra-

(Continued on Page 7)

Today's Best Bets TV, Radio Movie, Drama

TV

Science Fiction Theatre (4) 7 p.m.
Eddie Fisher (4) 7:30
I Spy—Raymond Massey (5) 7:30
Baseball: Giants vs. Phillies (11) 7:45
Baseball: Dodgers vs. Pirates (9) 7:45
Mama (2) 8
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8
Our Miss Brooks (2) 8:30
Playhouse of Stars: Step Right Up and Die (2) 9:30
Boxing: Isaac Logart vs. Joe Miceli (4) 10
Person to Person (2) 10:30. Murrow visits Noel Coward

RADIO

Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Tempo—music WRCA 7
Edward Morgan AFL-CIO, WABC 7
Ballet Stage WQXR 7:30
Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45
Giants-Phillies WMCA 7:55
Dodgers vs. Pirates WMGM 7:55
CBS Radio Workshop: Record Collectors WCBS 8:30
Mozart Anniversary Festival WQXR 8:30. From McMillin Academic Theatre
Boxing WRCA 10
John Vandercook WABC 10
Cedric Hardwicke WABC 10:20
Pianist Robt Casadesus WQXR 10:30

James Cagney, featured in "Mister Roberts" revived at the 14th St. Academy of Music today.

MOVIES

Richard the Third, Bijou
Romeo and Juliet (Russian), Paris
Citizen Kane (Orson Welles—revival), 55th St. Playhouse
Serenade, Radio City Music Hall
The Grasshopper (Russian), Visit to India, New Cameo.
Diabolique, Art, Gramercy, Beekman, 8th St., Symphony and Heights.
Lovers and Lollipops, Translux Normandie
Helen of Troy, Orpheum
Ladykillers, Sutton
Summertime, 68th St.
Picnic, Loew's Sheridan, 72nd St. Commodore, Delancey, Inwood, Lexington, Olympia, Orpheum, Rio, Victoria, 116th St., 46th St. Brooklyn, Alpine, Gates, Kameo, Kings, Oriental, Pitkin, Premiere
Mister Roberts and Rebel Without Cause, Academy of Music.

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National
Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.
The Lark, Longacre
The King and I, N. Y. City Center
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Private Life of Master Race, Open Stage, 15 Second Ave.
Romeo and Juliet, Jan Hus Auditorium
A Month in the Country, Phoenix
The Ponder Heart, Music Box
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A

BY JOSEPH NORTH

Is Somebody's Castle Crumbling in Spain?

Bear with me if I return to a subject with which I dealt several columns back. I refer to one close to my heart, as it is to yours, the current developments in Spain.

Since I wrote that column the trial of the four university students began in Madrid. The testimony is sensational. Nothing like it occurred in Spain since Franco came to power and it attests to the enormous disillusionment with life as it is lived since the "Rojos"—the "Reds"—were defeated—these Rojos who aspired to nothing more than a political setup approximating the New Deal. As testimony to that, I refer you to the recent book on Spain written by former ambassador Claude Bowers.

Today we see two vast developments: the strikes persist and spread despite the decrees of Franco's constitution which makes them illegal. The dictator has used every instrument of force to break the strikes: closed factories, withdrew social benefits from members of the Syndicates—the government-dominated "trade-unions."

* * *

SECOND, THE TRIAL in Madrid. The former dean of the university law school testified he had returned from Paris where he had fled for his life after the Falangist strong-arm men had hounded him, threatening his life, because he had protested an invasion of the classroom by Franco's gangsters who third-degreed the students.

Now we learn that Jose Maria Gil Robles is defense counsel for the students. Why, this is the man who headed the Spanish Confederation of Autonomous Rights Parties to overthrow the republic! He has been living out of the country, and today he is defending the four young students with some astonishing statements. "All of Spain's youth," he said, "are on trial, not just the four in the dock." Furthermore, he spoke up for the right to freedom of speech.

When the prosecution displayed a leaflet the defendants had distributed which called Blas Perez Gonzales, the Minister of the Interior, "Blas Himmler," Gil Robles said it was scarcely an insult since the Gestapo head "was received here many years ago with all the honors and given the highest decoration of the Spanish state."

* * *

TODAY, 18 YEARS after the Republic was crushed, not so much by Franco as by the weight of Nazi and Mussolini arms (and by our embargo on them) Franco finds it hard to continue. A United Press report quoted a dispatch which said "Franco was about to relinquish his powers." This was denied by his government.

In the midst of this storm, Franco went to Huelva and said "if the political situation becomes identical to that of 1936"—you can see the shape of his mind—"rivers of blue shirts and red berets would start marching." These were the identification marks of his most fanatical followers, the Falange and the Requtes, of Navarre. But as I say, it was precisely in Pamplona, the capital of Navarre province, where the big strike began. So you question the deathless loyalty of the Requetes.

And two Roman Catholic priests, testifying on behalf of the four students, said they were members of the Falange. So you may wonder what support Franco will get from among them.

* * *

THE DICTATOR'S speech was decidedly defensive. "The enemies of Spain," he declared, "say that we have destroyed a democracy. We repudiate the democracy that exploits mankind. Our democracy," the generalissimo said, "is in knowing how to determine your needs, through economic conferences, where the syndicates, the corporations and the brotherhoods expound them." After a familiar reference to the Deity, he threatened a new march of his strong-arm men "just as they did in the Crusade"—his term for the subversion of Spanish democracy.

It is a tenable conclusion that the people of Spain are fed up with "the syndicates, the corporations, the brotherhoods" which "determine their needs." No, thanks, they seem to be saying, you have "determined" us into hunger, into despotism, and into terror. And they are on the move.

* * *

WITHOUT BEING FACETIOUS, all this reminds me of the news story I read this week in New York's newspapers. Three Spanish delegates to the American Association of Advertising Agencies in convention at the Hotel Roosevelt walked out when the "proper Spanish flag" was not displayed. One was flying, with those of other nations, but it was the flag of the Republic.

The American officials apologized and scurried around for the necessary flag. They tried the Waldorf-Astoria, but it only had the Republican flag. Horrors! They tried the Spanish Consulate, but it failed them: was out of flags altogether. Finally the sweating Americans sped a messenger to another decorating firm and he returned panting with a flag. When it was unfurled it too was the Spanish Republican flag.

This was all very discouraging to the Franco men here who finally stayed for lunch after an agreement that no Spanish flag of any sort be flown. Now I am no mystic, but I like omens like these. For the flag of the Spanish Republic never was lowered, as the veterans who fought there always maintained. It has waved on in the hearts of men.

And it may soon fly gloriously from the ramparts of Madrid.

Chekhov's 'Sea Gull' At Harlequin Playhouse Tonight

Chekhov's "Sea Gull" will be presented tonight through Sunday (with matinee Sunday afternoon) at the Harlequin Playhouse, Second Ave. and Eighth St.

'Grasshopper' Jumps Into 2nd Week At New Cameo

"The Grasshopper," prize-winning Chekhov film starts a second week tomorrow at the New Cameo, 46th St. on Eighth Ave. "Visit to India" will be retained.

Humanist Paintings Of Kay Harris On Exhibit

By LLOYD ALLEN

Up on 57th St., at the Art of Today Gallery, Kay Harris' new show, which will be on view through May 10, has brought together a group of seventeen paintings created by the artist during the past year.

It is an exhibition of extraordinary power and impact. The work of this New England-born artist has deepened and matured. The glowing promise of her earlier work finds rich fulfillment in this new crop of canvases.

Her sprightly "Schoolyard" is alive with the stir and color of children at play. This delightful, thoroughly modern Boston Breughel, which the Dutch master—were he catapaulted into our day and age — would relish enormously, brims with entrancing insights into the nimble stance of girls and boys whooping it up in their kids' games.

"The grounds are those of a parochial school I used to pass every morning on my way to work," the artist explained in reply to my question. "The spectacle of the children at play, in their brightly colored coats, hats and mufflers, fascinated me. I had noticed that even the tiniest tot among these parochial schoolchildren carried a heavy briefcase, and that with great ingenuity they had devised all kinds of games using their schoolbags as props—lining them up in a row and hopping over them, or standing them up in a circle and 'following the leader' in a weaving, circular chase in and out between the bags. The only liberty I took with the scene was to change the school building from its actual dull, new buff-colored brick to a beautiful faded old red such as I had seen elsewhere and found infinitely more interesting. Also, in contrast to the joy and exuberance of the children, the windows of the building seemed like the hollow eyes of a prison, and I tried, in my painting, to convey that feeling."

KAY HARRIS

Among other outstanding paintings in the exhibition are her surging, windblown "Fishermen at Atlantic Beech Inlet," which seems to sing out of its canvas; her vividly conceived "Breakfast Room," with its bold treatment of pink walls and gleaming white tablecloth, reminiscent of some of Bonnard's lush canvases; and her "Seagulls" wheeling majestically over the golden-grassed islands of blue Jamaica Bay.

Her most recent painting, "Pears," reveals the artist's intense creative development during the past year and the maturing—in concept, range and depth—of a highly personalized distinctive "style" that reflects, at once, firm mastery of the use of pigment and exceptional powers as a colorist.

Her exhibition is an altogether rewarding and stimulating cultural experience. Kay Harris is a vigorous and increasingly significant exponent of the humanist tradition in American art. She is rapidly emerging as a painter of importance in contemporary America. No one interested in art today can afford to miss her current show.

Green's Book

(Continued from Page 6)

tegy of political realignment, the question of a labor-based third party, and the American road to Socialism. Chapters are devoted to the structure, policies and problems of the trade unions and the great upsurge of the Negro rights struggle.

It is a book of argument and polemic with the liberal and "left-of-center" leaders in labor and political circles. It is a sharp but friendly argument, aimed at clarification of issues facing the American people and at finding common ground for the revival of the great popular movement against monopoly, which Green holds is the "forgotten enemy." In the process of argument and review, Green reassesses and states in a fresh way some of the past viewpoints of the Left. In defining his position, he is aware of the need for honest self-criticism in the Left, if the Left itself is to be unified in its striving for a mass party of Socialism.

The book will be issued in a popular hard-cover edition, regular book format, to sell at $2.50, and also in a more expensive library edition.

Letter on the Olympics Movies

Editor, Feature Section:

Here are some more items of the Chicago Daily News' excellent fight on TV violence.

I spoke to Avery Brundage a moment ago and he informed me that he himself had never seen the official films of the Olympics in '52. He said that they are in the hands of the Finnish Olympic Committee and that he thought they had been in the U. S. at one time, but didn't know of their being here now.

Congrats to the paper on its free-wheeling discussion of the staggering stuff coming out of the USSR. This had better teach us never to take anything from anyone on authority alone.

Sincerely,
Chicago Reader

To

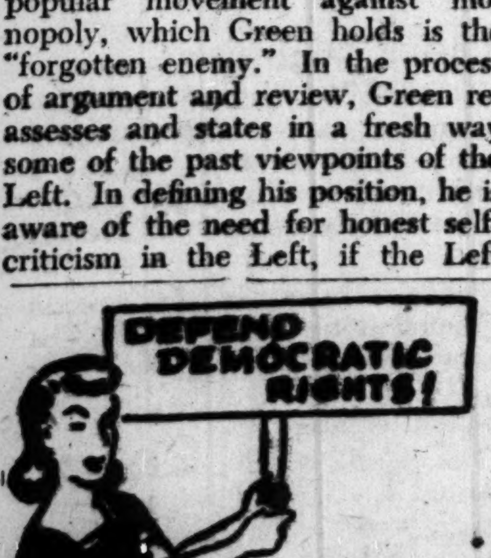
BERTHA AND FAMILY

Our heartfelt condolence to you in the loss of your husband, father and brother and friend

MENASHA

—Max, Bea and Howard

Our Deepest Sympathy
to
BERTHA AND CHILDREN
on the death of their
Husband and Father
—Friends from Garment


DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS!

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

IMPORTED STAINLESS Steel Flatware 5 pc. place setting. Reg. $5.85. SPEC. 50 percent off, $2.93. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH 3-3786.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell. JE 6-8000.

Richard Wright Gives Views On Bandung

"THE COLOR CURTAIN" by Richard Wright. World Publishing Co. $3.75.

By HERBERT APTHEKER

This brief book is a report on the historic Asian-African Bandung Conference held in April, 1955 and attended by the author.

Its failings are great. Thus, so subjective is the author that there is almost as much in it about Richard Wright as there is about the Conference. Again, so anti-Communist is Mr. Wright that Chou En-lai cannot be mentioned without loaded adjectives like "shrewd" and "coy" and "cold and cynical." And when this Chinese leader denounces racism and colonialism he is only "making a gesture."

There is a strong strain of mysticism in the present Wright, too, and withal a heavy feeling of doom and despair. More important is the fact that in this volume on Bandung there is almost no consideration of its central aspect namely, its promulgation of the principles of peaceful co-existence and its insistence that world war must never again occur.

Despite these severe failings, there are certain extremely positive features in this volume. Mr. Wright does report and stress "the miraculous unity of Bandung"; he does see it as the tremendously momentous event it was—the unity of "the rejected and the insulted." He sees too, that Bandung represented a lethal blow against the imperialist twins of racism and colonialism, and he reports that it was John Foster Dulles who least understood its meaning and whose speeches in Washington most angered the delegates. Valuable, too, are the lengthy extracts the books offers from the stirring and instructive addresses made at the Conference.

Thus, the event was great enough to shake Richard Wright notwithstanding his own attitude of cynicism. His book bears witness, almost in spite of the author, to the historic contribution to peace, equality and freedom made by the Bandung Conference.

Disarmament

(Continued from Page 5)

missile bearing an H-bomb warhead.

Such a weapon would truly introduce push-button destruction. It would literally place all of civilization in jeopardy.

We thought that when Soviet Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev mentioned this ultimate weapon in London he would have spelled out the Soviet proposal—first for banning all H-bomb tests and second for agreement to ban all nuclear weapons. It was terribly inept public relations for the Soviet leader to have discussed the question without making clear that the Soviet position calls for just those steps.

As for us—the issue has been clearly outlined and Eisenhower be pressed to reverse his stand.

Comradely Sympathy
to
ANNA
on the loss of her beloved
MANNIE
whose memory will forever
be with us
—CORONA SECTION

---

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

All Out for the Slalom!

CORTINA D'MANHATTAN, April 25.—Panic broke out in the Polo Grounds press box in the 4th inning when the hot coffee ran out. I bet you think I'm exaggerating. I watched an afternoon paper columnist typing his column with gloves on, though he's nominally what you'd call a gloves-off columnist.

This of course, was the Dodger-Giant game Wednesday night, first meeting of the year between the two ancient antagonists. It is eloquent tribute to the fact that baseball to a real fan is still baseball and not a tiny image on a living room screen, that as many as 24,000 turned out in such weather. It was certainly a tribute to the ballplayers that they could play as well as they did. The boys resigned themselves to stinging hands and that general icy feeling after Peewee Reese's loud knocking with a bat on the iron pipes of the batting cage failed to produce steam heat. But at least the air in the immediate vicinity of home plate turned both warm and blue in the second inning when Jackie Robinson stole home and catcher Wes Westrum and Giant manager Billy Rigney differed with the umpirical decision.

Weather or not, it was still a Dodger-Giant game.

The announcement of the Dodger batting order was enthusiastically booed as always by the Giant partisans, with special attention to good old Jackie. The fervor of the reception died away to the perfunctory only for rookie second baseman Charley Neal. Giant fans didn't know him well enough to dislike yet. Jim Hearn knows him now. Jim walked Furillo on purpose to fill the bases in the 6th and the rookie promptly lined a two-run single to center. Jim started walking in the same direction for an early shower. SHOWER? Are you out of your mind?

The Giant lineup, to be sure, was greeted with return enthusiasm by Dodger partisans, lesser in number than the home forces, but certainly no less vociferous on a per tonsil basis. Everything, in brief, was about the same, except for two big changes, Knick Beer signs instead of Chesterfields, and Rigney instead of Durocher (in order of importance to radio and television announcers).

•

THE GIANTS won the toss and elected to receive. Brrrr.

Peewee Reese roused the Brooklyn contingent early with a clothesline double to left, sliding deftly under Dusty Rhodes' throw. Later the slim captain made a couple of tremendous fielding plays. It must be a little discouraging to be Don Zimmer, billed as the next Brooklyn shortstop for the past three years. You CAN'T be 37 and play shortstop like Reese!

Let alone being 37 and stealing home. Oh you Robinson, still baseball's most electrifying ballplayer! Speaking of Brooklyn benchwarmers, third baseman Randy Jackson may be gathering splinters a while yet.

It happened in the 2nd, with the score zero-zero, and the weather only slightly warmer. Hearn had closed out the first inning whiffing Snider and Campy, and Giant fans were dreaming of '54. With one away, Jackie slashed one over third for two bases. Little noticed, and unnoted in the morning stories, he broke for 3rd after worrying Hearn with big leads. Furillo grounded out to second on the pitch. Jackie promptly edged testingly off 3rd despite Castleman's coming over to the bag before the pitch. Hearn threw one ball to Neal and on the next pitch Jackie dashed half way down the line, where he halted momentarily ready to break back for third but instead suddenly opened the throttle wide as he saw Hearn go into a double pump.

"Dear Wes Westrum—I know how it is. He did it to me too in the World Series last year. I thought I had him on the foot, like you thought. . . . Larry Berra."

"Dear Jim Hearn—I know how it is. He did it to me. Never take a routine windup with that guy on third. . . . Whitey Ford."

If anyone in the press box had the feeling of having lived through this moment before, they were so right. It was exactly the 19th time Robinson has stolen home in National League play, without counting the Series. Who says "If youth but knew, if age but could?" Jackie still can!

•

IT WAS A ONE-SIDED game, the Dodgers leading 7-0 before the Giants scored their two single runs. Carl Erskine, who grew up pitching snowballs in Anderson, Indiana, and is not exactly alien to chilly hands, was in fine fettle and what a pitching stak these Brooklyns have now that Newk and Carl are in form.

Gil Hodges ripped a home run over the roof which would have the Yankee public relations staff racing madly into the night with tape measures. The game's best defensive 1st sacker also singled and doubled. Gilliam, the displaced second baseman keeping leftfielders Amoros and Cimoli nailed to the bench, knocked in two runs with a pair of singles. Robby, in addition to his steal, turned in a key sacrifice bunt, drove in a run with a single and sparkled afield.

The Giant 3rd was an indication of what a pro team this is in Brooklyn uniform. Reese stayed with Westrum's savage one hopper far to his left and whipped him out. Hodges flicked Hearn's foul off the box seat rails at full speed. Robby moved fast to his right to short hop Lockman's tricky chopper and rifle him out.

Everything worked, even a hit and run with the pitcher at bat. Neal broke for second and as Dark moved to cover Erskine slapped one exactly through the vacated spot. Bee-autiful.

Giant fans had a moment of animation when rookie southpaw Joe Margoneri retired the Brooks smartly in the 9th, whiffing Reese and Snider in the process. The poor man's Drysdale.

Erskine faltered in the 9th, being touched for a homer by Castleman, who incidentally looks like a coming hitter, and walking two. With one more out to go to close shop, Manager Alston ambled out, a trifled worried, as managers are prone to get. But Carl hadn't come this far on such a night to miss that cherished "Complete Game" by one batter. In a moment, he had induced Whitey Lockman to bounce one back to him. Carl gloved it lovingly, flipped it to Hodges, who stepped on the bag and flipped it right back to Carl for a keepsake of the coldest big league victory he will ever win.

Might as well start the World Series. Who's gonna beat the Dodgers and Yankees?

(Do you think some hot afternoon in August with the sun pouring down onto that hot tin roof over the Polo Grounds pressbox we'll be dreaming back to the night of April 25?)

More Schools in Harlem Urged

A Committee of Harlem citizens has called for expansion of Harlem's school construction and renovation program. The proposals were included as part of a five-year plan of community development submitted to Boro President Hulan Jack by the District Planning Board, a city agency. The plan, proposals on housing, health, hospital and recreational facilities, traffic and business development.

The Committee report noted that school facilities in Harlem were much older and less adequate than schools with predominant white attendance.

"Segregation in New York schools," says the report, "is an existing condition regardless of how it is achieved. Of the city's 639 elementary schools, 445 enroll 90 percent or more Negro and Puerto Rican children or 90 percent or more continental white children."

Application of normal zoning regulations to segregated residental areas creates segregation in schooling, the report points out.

The basis for zoning schools is not made available for public inspection, resulting in an undermining of public confidence in zoning, the report charges.

"Recently," it continues, "no less a person than Stanley Isaccs has stated that the zoning of P. S. 6 at 84th St. and Madison Ave., can be explained on no other basis than the intent to segregate on the basis of race and class."

The Committee report hailed the outlay of city capital budget funds for construction of five schools in Harlem, and added: "However from planning data available to the Committee, involving the development of new housing projects and the birth rate, and the practice of shift education, it would appear to the Committee that much more construction is needed."

Besides the replacement of schools which it suggests should be abandoned, the Committee urges construction of two additional schools above 125th street in Harlem and two more below 125th street, because of the "necessity for abandoning of shift education."

The Committee also called for simultaneous building of schools for every housing project.

The report stressed the need for improving the quality of education. It called for special incentives to teachers in Harlem.

Committee members are Prof. John Davis, Dan Krane, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Mrs. Frances Anderson, Mrs. Mabelle Williams, Rudolph J. Thomas, Mrs. Louise Gaither, Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, Miss Isabel LeMay, Rev. James Robinson and Dr. A. D. Deutsch.

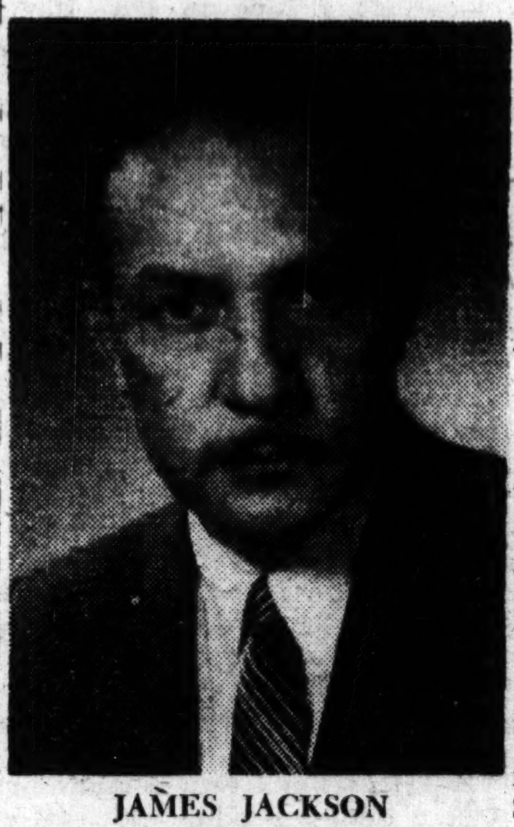
Stevenson Leads In Alaska Primary

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 26.—Adlai E. Stevenson held a substantial lead over Sen. Estes Kefauver today in the Alaska primary.

The final results may not be known for several days.

With nearly half the votes counted, Stevenson had 3,805 to Kefauver's 2,495 on the Democratic ticket. The Republican vote was 4,566 for President Eisenhower and 239 for Sen. William F. Knowland.

In other issues, Alaskans showed an overwhelming preference for statehood and election of two U. S. Senators and one representative in a "Tennessee plan" movement to lobby for statehood.



JAMES JACKSON

Washington's cherry blossom festival was opened with the release of a pigeon from a lantern by a Japanese airline stewardess.

Smith Act Trial of 7 to Open Monday

Attorneys for the defense and prosecution are scheduled to begin their opening addresses to the jury Monday, 10 a. m., in the Foley Square trial of seven Communist defendants under the Smith Act.

Federal Judge Alexander Bicks recessed the trial last Tuesday, following selection of a jury of eight men and four women, because of the illness of James E. Jackson, Jr., a defendant.

First to appear before the jury will be Thomas B. Gilchrist, chief assistant U.S. Attorney. He will be followed by defense counsel Newman Levy, Mrs. Mary Kaufman, John McKim Minton, Charles T. Duncan, Vincent Hallinan and Prof. Royal W. France.

Openings in the trial are expected to take two or three days. The trial is being held in courtroom 110, U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, April 27, 1956

CP Asks Big Turnout For May Day Rally

George Blake Charney, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party, now on trial at Foley Square, under the Smith Act, yesterday called upon all sections and branches of the Communist Party to give full support to the May Day Rally being held Monday, 5-7 p.m., at Union Square under the auspices of the Provisional United Citizens Committee for May Day 1956.

"The May Day demonstration this year," said Blake, "can make a major contribution to the further enfolding of the struggle of the American people for a lasting peace, jobs, equal rights and democracy."

Pointing out that the heroic Negro people's struggle for equal rights had already received wide support from the white democratic masses and the labor movement as a whole, George Blake stated that a large turnout Monday would be part of the nationwide actions called during the month of May by many people's organizations for the full implementation of equal rights for Negroes in the North and South.

Howard Fast, chairman of the Provisional United Citizens Committee for May Day 1956, called on all democratic-minded and progressive artists, writers and intellectuals to participate in the May Day labor holiday.

Fast announced greetings to the Rally from Albert Maltz, which stated:

"The experience of a good many years has made one thing clear: that those who demonstrate on May Day do so with high purpose. Whatever the particular slogans of the day, they always are directed at the goals of peace, of brotherhood amongst peoples, of colonial freedom, of increased human well-being everywhere."

In a similar vein was a greeting from the artist, Philip Evergood, hailing "this great demonstration to defend the true heritage of the American worker."

Abe Stark Hits FCC Head as Pay-TV Agent

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Abe Stark, New York City Council president, yesterday accused Federal Communications Commissioner Robert E. Lee of being an "avowed propagandist" for pay-as-you-see television. He asked Congress to investigate.

Stark, testifying at a Senate Commerce Committee hearing, criticized Lee for writing an article favoring pay-as-you-see TV for Look magazine. He accused Lee of "prejudging" the issue, pending before the FCC.

Stark said Lee reportedly received "substantial payment" for the magazine article. He said the Communications Act prohibits an FCC commissioner from taking part in any proceeding "in which he has a pecuniary interest."

Stark also asked the committee to investigate an "underground movement" by monopolists to "destroy free television viewing."

He told the committee that pay-as-you-see television would "give the public nothing new, except a bill at the end of the month."

GEORGIA

(Continued from Page 1)

that the National City Bus Lines enforce the local Jimcrow law or face court action.

Mayor W. A. Gayle and Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, both members of the White Citizens Council, called in bus company officials this morning to lay down an ultimatum.

Gayle, who has ordered arrests of any violators of the segregation law, said the Chicago firm must restore its "color boards" separating Negroes from whites or lose its franchise.

B. W. Franklin, national vice-president, gave advance notice that his firm considers local Jimcrow outlawed by the Supreme Court in nine segregated cities in which it operates transit lines.

The Negroes here continued their bus boycott.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy said he and other Negro boycott leaders had a "profitable" meeting with bus company officials yesterday but did not get full satisfaction. They are demanding Negro drivers for some bus routes.

OTHER CITIES

Negroes crossed the color line on buses for the first time in parts of the south yesterday.

Bus lines in Petersburg, Va., and Dallas, Tex., joined the handful that have ended their observance of local segregation laws in a score of Southern cities since the U. S. Supreme Court overruled those laws last Monday.

Negroes were observed sitting with whites on buses in Raleigh, N. C., for the first time yesterday, slowly at first, and then with greater frequency.

The Knoxville, Tenn., transit lines officially opened all seats to Negroes yesterday after several months of tacit desegregation. A gradual transition had already begun also in Tulsa, Okla.; El Paso, Tex.; and in several other cities in North Carolina.

The Dallas Transit Co. yesterday ordered all its "white" and "colored" signs removed.

Drivers of the South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., defendant in the suit which reached the Supreme Court several weeks ago, stopped demanding that Negroes move to the rear, but left segregation signs posted.

Other cities in which drivers no longer forced Negroes to sit in the rear of buses included Beaumont, Tex.; Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; and Durham, Greensboro, Asheville, Kannapolis and Winston-Salem, N.C.

MURDER CHARGE

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 26.—Authorities today filed a second degree murder charge against a young white man accused of stoning an elderly Negro preacher to death.

Police said Doc Hill, 22, threw a 10-pound stone from the back seat of a convertible automobile. Four other white men were held as material witnesses.

The missile struck and killed 79-year-old L. C. Baldwin, who was leading a cow along the shoulder of a busy highway southeast of here.

Solicitor Glenn Manning said the incident occurred while the five were riding about the area Sunday afternoon, drinking beer, visiting girls and shooting craps. Police officers said the men were apparently engaging in a "Sunday sport."

Pact Hopes Rise at Republic

The 10-week-old Republic aircraft strike on Long Island may be approaching a settlement. Union and company spokesmen are meeting daily with federal mediators in New York in intensive conferences.

Details have not been disclosed but a mediator reported signs of "progress." Both sides, he indicated, have moved somewhat from their previous positions.

Lodge 1987 of the International Association of Machinists, has asked for a 19-cent wage and fringe package. The comanpy has stood pat on a nickel take-it-or-leave-it offer.

A major union demand is for a company-financed program on behalf of workers laid off, either a severance pay or a supplemental unemployment plan. In the past 18 months, about 10,000 Republic workers have been knocked off their jobs, almost half the total number of production workers. This, along with mass speedup and wage cutting of the remaining workers, accompanied by the highest profits in the company's history, has made job security one of the hottest strike issues.

As one striker put it, "In the recent past, thousands of union members, working from five to 20 years for Republic, have been cut down anywhere from 20 to 60 cents in their pay rates. Thousands of employes have been laid off with only a couple of hours notice without a nickel in severance pay."

Another striker declared, "Republic has always been notorious for indiscriminate hiring and firing."

Other issues cover pay increases across the board, insurance coverage and other fringe benefits.

The strike started Feb. 19 when negotiations on a reopener in their three-year contract fell through.

Republic Aviation Corp., with four plants on Long Island, lives entirely off juicy military contracts for jet planes and guided missiles. Last year, it reported a net profit after taxes of $14.5 million.

Last week, the New York AFL Central Trades & Labor Council and City CIO Council issued a joint appeal to all unions for all-out financial support to the Republic strikers, and for food collections.

Republic has gone all-out to break the strike and cripple the union. After mass arrests and police assaults in the first week, the company got a court injunction severely restricting picketing.

Republic, with full-page ads and repeated mailings, has tried to organize a back-to-work movement with only small results. Ninety percent of the workers are still out, according to union officials.

The company then cut off payments on the hospital and surgical benefits for the 11,500 workers in what was called "one of the dirtiest maneuvers in all strike history."

The Machinists Dist. 15, in a tremendous act of solidarity, took over these payments. Following this, the United Auto Workers in Detroit sent $10,000 to the strikers and called for all-out support, seeing this as a test case for the aircraft industry nationally.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FORUM: What's Happening in the Soviet Union? Speaker: Bob Fogel, chairman, N. Y. State LYL. Friday eve., 8 p.m., 74 Fifth Ave., nr 14th St., Room 11B. Contr. 50 cents. Sponsored by N. Y. Student Divsion of LYL.

Tonight Bronx

APRIL CABARET—Food; dancing, entertainment. Friday eve., 9 p.m. 2700 Bronx Park East. (coop Auditorium) bet. Allerton Ave. and Britton St. Contr. $1. Spons. by Allerton LYL.

Saturday Manhattan

GERMAN-AMERICAN Anniversary Banquet. Dedicated to Peter Zenger and the Fight for a Free Press. Prominent speaker, entertainment. Turkey dinner. $2.50. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., NYC.

Saturday Bronx

STEVE NELSON Victory Party, Sat. eve., 8:30 p.m. Coop Auditorium, 2720 Bronx Park East. Speaker: Steve Nelson. Singer: Lillian Goodman. Ausp: Bronx Committee Political Prisoners.

Coming

MOTHER doesn't want to go home and cook supper after the May Day Rally. Treat her to a dinner for Junius Scales at the Jefferson School, Sixth Ave. & 16th St., Monday, April 30. Dinner served to 9 p.m. Cont. $2.

Anton Chekov's Grand Prize Film
"THE GRASSHOPPER"
(La Cigale)
plus Magicolor documentary
"A Visit to India"
CAMEO THEATRE
44th St. and Eighth Ave., N.Y.